

## DRAFTER NOW MOST PROFITABLE HORSE



Imported Brood Mares, None of Which Have Good Legs.

In raising any kind of live stock for market, the farmer should bear in mind the very important fact that the other fellow is the one to get out the cash. This makes all the difference in the world, so far as the selling value of any kind of stuff is concerned, and most especially live stock. Opinions and likewise fashions, change with the times, so the thoroughbred, the idol of the betting and racing public, twenty years ago, is now practically a drug on the market. Speedy trotting-bred horses are fairing a little better, but even in this class of equine perfection there is not so much enthusiasm evinced as in the days of two decades ago, when the "Grand Circuit" meant practically all of the United States, that is at certain seasons of the year.

Millions of dollars were then invested by the hardest headed business men of the country in expensive breeding establishments, where the choicest stallions and brood mares of either trotting or running blood, were kept to perpetuate their excellences through their progeny. Times have changed and these great breeding establishments no longer enjoy the prestige that they did. In other words, the runners and trotters are no longer the royalty of the equine world, that is in the United States, but on the other hand the honest, big muscled drafter has come in for his share of honor. The drafter is a profitable horse. The writer has for the past twenty years had occasion to visit at certain seasons the big sale stables of the south. He has seen thousands of horses and mules change hands, and can truthfully say that in all these years has never known a good drafter to go begging, as the saying is, but on the other hand there was always some one present at the sale who seemed to want a horse of this class. The reason for this is very apparent, the strong, sound work horse is needed by so many, that it is much harder to supply the demand than it is to "glut the market."

There are good drafters of all the breeds that are now raised. The Percheron seems to be the favorite, not that any one of the other breeds do not have their good points, and do not at the same time have their admirers, but it seems to the writer that the strong, well-built tractable horse of France, carries off the palm when it comes to choosing a draft breed.

A few years ago the writer had occasion to take a trip, by private conveyance, through the state of Virginia, the journey included traveling through twenty-two counties, and one county, especially, that of Rockingham, had thirty registered Percheron stallions who were by their service to the mares of the county so build-

ing up the draft-horse interest of this particular section of the Old Dominion, that buyers from many of the horse-selling centers of the east, notably New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, visited the county seat Harrisonburg at regular intervals through the year, Court days generally, to purchase these fine Virginia horses, and the writer has seen as many as one thousand offered for sale in one day by the farmers of Rockingham and adjoining counties.

Remember that when you breed your good draft mare you will have to wait practically a year before you even see the colt, then it will be at least three more years before this colt is marketable. This means four years are you can make anything like a profitable sale for your colt; therefore you can readily understand how unwise it will be for you to breed to any but a choice stallion.

Let him be of good size, that is for his breed, and at present we are speaking of draft horses, look out for blemishes, that is such as may be transmitted to the progeny, weak eyes, bad feet, upright shoulders, a long weak back, coarse, meaty legs below the hock and knee, all these failings are often inherited by the colt. The disposition may be well considered, for much depends on that. A stallion who is hard to manage is liable to get colts that may prove intractable.

The qualities of the mare are of utmost importance, and if she is un-



Virginia Raised Draft Mares, 1,600 Pounds Weight Each.

dermales, badly formed, or mean in temper, you may reasonably expect to see some of these defects in the foal.

Remember that "like begets like," and that so surely as you disregard the laws of nature in the breeding of horses or any other live stock, so surely will you be very much disappointed in the result.

## GENERAL FARM NOTES

Sow some grass seed on the bare spots of the lawn.

Sheep will eat 480 different kinds of weeds. See the point?

Plow early and often, that the increase may be the greater.

The cleaner the stalls are kept, the less amount of bedding required.

If you use blinders, see that they are not too tight or that they do not flap.

A lousy, dyspeptic fowl is a very good representative of the cholera victim.

A septic tank is the first and longest step toward a healthy modern home.

Deep plowing, well manured, is good preparation for the cabbage patch.

Oilmeal is greatly relished by lambs and helps in obtaining a fine finish for the market.

The named farm is not of necessity better than the nameless, but it is likely to be.

Feed plenty of charcoal, as it is one of the best things for keeping the poultry healthy.

The straw shed is not to be despised, it has helped many a farmer build a more slightly barn.

When clover is used as a horse feed, the quality should be good and the quantity fed limited.

Even a hog likes a clean bed and board. The cement trough and feeding floor provide for the latter.

The feed manger should be so built that cleaning it out will not be a matter of occasional accident.

Spraying a chicken house with one to twenty solution of lime-sulphur will effectually destroy all nits and lice.

Do not wait until the chickens are sick to mend the cracks in sides and the holes in roof of the chicken house. It is too late then.

One of the most important items in managing a fruit farm, and especially small fruits, is to prepare the soil in equal hills before planting.

The hens that moult early will be the best winter layers, and their feed should be of that kind which makes good the loss they sustain in losing their feathers.

## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Prof. Frank S. Montgomery, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

## CORN SHOW AND SCHOOL FAIR

On Saturday, November 8th, Berea College Tabernacle will be the scene of the greatest event of its kind ever held in Eastern Kentucky. It will be the joint exhibit of the public schools of the southern end of Madison County and the Boys' and Girls' Club work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prizes aggregating about \$190 will be given the boys and girls and their parents for farm and garden, and home science products and a program of unusual merit will be given by the children and distinguished speakers who are invited to be present.

A crowd almost equal to that of commencement day will be in Berea on Saturday, November 8th. Everybody within ten miles of Berea that is interested in better farming will be present to see the great show of corn and other products and to hear the speaking.

## The Prize List.

Largest yield on any boys' corn club acre: \$1.00 per bushel for crop—by John Welch.

Best 10 ears corn grown on any club acre: 1 pure bred Duroc Jersey pig—McKee Bros. Versailles, Ky.

Best work and greatest improvement made on any club acre: Pure bred mule-foot pig—John Welch.

Largest yield of corn on club acre in each of 5 districts: Incidental fee Berea College, winter term, 1914.

Best 10 ears corn grown on acre in each of 5 club districts: 5 fruit trees—Maiden Ridge Nursery, Conway, Ky.

Largest yield corn on club acre on Berea College forest lands:—One years subscription to The Citizen—Prof. F. O. Clark.

Largest yield of potatoes on any club 1-8 acre: Incidental fee, Berea College, winter term, 1914.

Largest yield of tomatoes on any club 1-10 acre: Incidental fee Berea College, Winter term, 1914.

Best 10 ears corn grown by any man: 1st prize 500 pounds high grade complete fertilizer—R. H. Chrisman; 2nd prize, 1 ton ground limestone—Burdette & Son.

Best 10 ears popcorn: 1 sack El-dean flour—N. J. Coyle.

Best quart sample seed wheat: 1 sack best flour—R. L. Potts & Son.

Best 5 Irish potatoes: 1 Rayo lamp complete—Hollidays.

Best 5 sweet potatoes: 1 \$2.00 hat—Hayes & Gott.

Best 5 onions: \$1.00 cash—J. D. Clarkson.

Heaviest pumpkin or squash 50 cents cash—L. Bohon.

Best 3 cans assorted vegetables: one years subscription to The Citizen.

Best 3 cans assorted fruit: \$2.50 cash—E. F. Coyle.

Best 5 apples: \$1.00 cash—J. L. Gay.

Best loaf light bread: 1 sack cream wheat flour—Berea Roller Mills.

Best white layer cake with chocolate icing: \$1.50 in merchandise—Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Best pound butter: \$2.00 Parker fountain pen—Porter-Moore Drug Co.

Best pillow slips, hand made: \$1.50 set china cups and saucers—Mrs. J. M. Early.

Best plain apron, machine made: \$1.00 cash—J. W. Stephens.

Best fancy apron, hand made: \$1 cash—J. B. Richardson.

Best stand or mantle cover or pair pillow shams: \$2.50 hat—Jennie B. Fish.

Best calico or gingham dress all material to cost \$1.00 or less: 1st prize, \$3.75 mesh hand bag—Marcum & Robinson; 2nd prize, 2 cans St. Nicholas coffee—Joe W. Stephens.

## SCHOOL FAIR.

## Prize List.

No. 1. First Grade—Oral Number

Work judged on accuracy and rapidity.

No. 2. Second Grade—Writing; judged from sample submitted and writing done at contest.

No. 3. Third Grade—Oral Spelling. No. 4. Fourth Grade—Oral Reading; selection to be chosen from the adopted text by the judges.

No. 5. Fifth Grade—Oral Reading. No. 6. Sixth Grade—Written Arithmetic; judged on accuracy, neatness and rapidity.

No. 7. Seventh Grade—Arithmetic; best five problems in farm arithmetic. Bring three stated and solved, two will be given by the judge.

No. 8. Eighth Grade—Product Map of North America. This map must have a representation of the products of the different sections.

No. 9. Ninth Grade—Map of Madison County.

No. 10. Best School Exhibit. This exhibit should represent work done in all Grades in every line.

Notice—All of the above prizes except No. 10, are individual. The prize for No. 10 goes to the school.

The prize for each number will be a blue ribbon and eligibility to contest at Richmond, November 15.

## Important!

No entrance fee will be charged to compete for prizes.

Prizes in baking and sewing will be awarded only to girls and young ladies from 12 to 21 years of age. Those making dresses must make them for themselves.

All other exhibits except those restricted to club members are open to all people in the southern and southeastern portions of Madison, northeastern Garrard and all mountain counties.

The five districts of corn club boys are as follows:

No. 1. Out the Walnut Meadow and Kingston pikes from Berea.

No. 2. Blue Lick and Silver Creek school districts.

No. 3. Bear Wallow and Red Lick districts.

No. 4. Big Hill, Scaffold Cane and Haiti districts.

No. 5. All corn club members out of Madison County.

All exhibits must be at the Tabernacle before 10 a.m. Saturday morning of the show.

In selecting 10 ears of corn for prizes, boys and men should observe the last nine of the thirteen rules for selecting seed corn given on this page.

All exhibits are to remain in place during entire day.

The judges will begin at 10 a.m., and the program at 1:30 p.m. Come early and bring your lunch and have a good time generally. You will see some of your friends you have not seen for a long time.

## Rules for Selecting Seed Corn.

1. From hills with 2 or more stalks.

2. From stalks bearing 2 or more ears.

3. Ears of proper height from ground.

4. Shanks of medium length, ears pendant.

5. Ears of good length.

6. Ears well rounded over at tips and butts.

7. Ears large around.

8. Ears with small cobs and large kernels.

9. Ears with wedge shaped kernels.

10. Ears with grains in straight rows.

11. Grains plump and firm on the cob.

12. Grains rather smooth dented.

13. Must not be mixed.

The last 9 rules should be used in selecting your corn for the corn show at Berea, November 8th. Seed corn should be hung up in a dry, and if possible a warm place so as to dry out thoroughly before cold weather.

## Iron Watchdog Is Not Yet Extinct in Washington

THE iron watchdog is not extinct in Washington. He may not be so numerous as he used to be. Time was when it was not unusual for the owner of a city home to have a pair of iron dogs before his house, one on each side of the entrance. From time to time the writer has reported the presence of dogs and lions as aids to architecture or as guards of portals in Washington. The list of these things has not been exhausted.

There is an iron watch dog, freshly painted black, with a very glossy coat, on the north side of H street between Tenth and Eleventh streets. There is only one of him. Usually these iron dog doorkeepers come in pairs, and there probably was a pair here, but the other dog is missing—strayed or stolen. The remaining dog is a Newfoundland, or it may be that he is a setter.

It is a big, red pressed brick double house three stories high and four windows wide, and its number 1906



H street. Brownstone steps lead to the doorway from the herringbone brick sidewalk. On one side of the step is a bit of grass that grows behind an iron fence. The dog is stretched on the brick pavement close up to the iron fence on the east side of the entrance. He looks toward the west.

In front of the iron fence and grassy strip on the west side of the entrance, presumably where the companion dog was wont to rest, is a green slat bench, where dwellers in that house rest in the cool of the evening, when it is cool, or the heat of the evening, when it is not cool.



## ROAD BUILDING

## MAKE BETTER PUBLIC ROADS

Experience Has Taught That Much Work Can Be Done During the Winter and Early Spring.

At this time of year much interest is aroused concerning road improvement. As has been found out by experience, much work can be done to earth roads early in the season, in fact, during the winter and spring when they soften, if they are systematically dragged there is no equal amount of work that can be done with as good effect at any other time of the year.

The law permits the highway commissioners to make contracts with persons living alongside a road to do the dragging. To facilitate this work, the state highway commission has just issued blank contract forms which may be used by commissioners in making their contracts, says the Farm Home. These blank forms are bound with stubs attached like an ordinary check



Crushed Rock Road in Missouri.

book and are very convenient. They will be furnished free of charge to any highway commissioner who will apply for them to the state highway commissioner, Springfield, Ill.

The commission has also just issued a pamphlet on the procedure that should be taken when a vote on hard roads is proposed. Much time and expense will be saved if all who are interested in having petitions circulated and vote taken will be sure that all steps have been taken in accordance with the law. Instances are constantly arising where through a mistake at some point or other the whole proceeding is made invalid, causing delay and expense. Any one wishing information concerning the township hard road law of the state of Illinois can get the pamphlet here mentioned free of charge on application to the Illinois highway commission, Springfield, Ill.

## GOOD ROADS IN CALIFORNIA

Pacific Coast State Ranks Next to New York in Making Appropriations for Improvement.

Next to New York, California is doing "the big thing in road building." It has 2,300 miles of main routes and 400 miles of laterals, and it is spending its lump appropriation of \$18,000,000, of which it is said, "Approximately 70 per cent. of the burden will fall upon the incorporated cities." California communities have the spirit of the times. For instance, Los Angeles county alone spent \$3,500,000 on oil macadam highways.

In Alabama a system of trunk roads from north to south and from east to west has been laid out. Louisiana has spent almost \$10,000,000 in four years. Mississippi counties have declared bond issues of \$600,000, and the state will spend millions in the next three years. Utah spent \$2,000,000 in the past two years. Minnesota is preparing to build 2,700 miles of road next year. Maryland has got its road-building under a rigorous system. Its newest program calls for about \$5,000,000 in two years in the 23 counties. This is the latest expert knowledge.

## FILLING ROADS AND STREETS

Modern Transportation Demands Best of Thoroughfares—Aim Should Be to Even Filling.

When graveling streets, if the outside is filled first and the stones raked toward the center and covered, it will leave the surface in nice condition. When the center is filled first it is impossible to cover the stones with the thin covering at the outside of the fill. I noticed a village street that was being raised ten inches with coarse gravel. The center was filled first and the coarse stones raked to the outside. It required twice the time to do the grading as if the outside had been filled first and the coarse stones raked toward the deep part of the fill in the center, writes an expert in the Farm and Home. Moreover, the street is sprinkled with stones that could not be covered, which will make extra expense to haul away, and it will be a rough road for years to come.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By F. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 26

## SIN OF MOSES AND AARON.

LESSON TEXT—Numbers 20:1-13. GOLDEN TEXT—"Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in Thy sight, O Jehovah, my rock and my redeemer." Ps. 19:14.

Forty years have passed since Israel committed its fatal mistake of disobedience. This lesson is a three-sided picture. A murmuring, blindly disobedient people; God, the righteous director of the affairs of men; Moses and Aaron, the divinely appointed but sorely tested leaders of the people.

I. The people's petition, vv. 1-5.—The name of this place was Meribah (v. 13), which means strife. It was not the fault of God nor the desired leadings of Moses that brought these people to this place. Forty years of wandering seemingly had not taught them this lesson. Many people accuse God when they themselves are to be blamed for the evil that comes upon them. James 1:13-15. What a terrible sin ingratitude is and how incredibly ungrateful these people are.

## Their Usual Plan.

II. God's Plan, vv. 6-8. Moses and Aaron followed their usual, and the wisest plan of taking their difficulty to God. Separated from the people they throw themselves upon their faces before him and he graciously manifested himself unto them and gave them explicit directions (v. 8). Other times Moses had had this same experience, ch. 14:5; 16:4, Ex. 17:4, etc. It is an inspiration to recall the multiplied times God has used these common agencies in the hands of his consecrated servants to work his mighty deeds—an ox-goad, a boy's sling, a lamp and a pitcher, a few loaves and two small fishes.

III. Moses' and Aaron's Pride, vv. 9-13. These servants began very properly to carry out God's instructions. They took the rod from God, "as commanded" (v. 9). They gathered the people together in the right place "before the rock." But then began their failure. Some may plead extenuating circumstances or great provocation. But Moses, for he takes the place of leadership, made a four-fold mistake which was too serious to be overlooked or to go un punished. (1) He deceived the people. He had just come from "tent of meeting" (v. 6) and, as heretofore, the people expected some message from Jehovah, whereas he gave them not God's words, but those of his own coining. This ought to be a warning to ministers and teachers, viz., that the people have a right to expect from their God-called and instructed leaders, his word, not the opinions of man nor the wisdom of the ages.

## Considered Them Rebels.

Moses in his pride separated himself from the people. He assumed a "holier-than-thou" attitude. He looked upon the people, over this line of separation, as being rebels, and God will not allow Christian leaders to hand out admonition upon a platter of anger. (3) He took the glory to himself. This was more serious still and was in direct violation of the spirit of those laws he had received upon the Mount, Ex. 20:5. "Must we fetch you water," is quite different from "Thou shalt bring them forth." This is that which has set aside many Christian workers. We must not lean to our own understanding nor fail to acknowledge that it is God that works and to him be the glory. Look up Gen. 40:8; Dan. 2:28-30; Acts 3:13-16; I. Cor. 3:7. (4) Moses smote the rock. God had told Moses to "speak unto the rock" (v. 8) whereas he smote the rock as though the power were in the rod or the strong arm back of the rod. Exact obedience is expected by God and to do anything else is to doubt his power, to reflect upon his word and to draw attention away from him and upon ourselves. Our attention has been called to the fact that on a previous occasion, Ex. 17:6, 8, God had commanded Moses to smite the rock, that the rock suggests Christ (I. Cor. 10:4); that he was to be smitten but once and thereafter nearly a word of prayer would bring forth water, see Luke 11:13. No man is essential to God's plan though God's plans are always worked out through men. When men fail to see this God speedily sets them aside and appoints other leaders. Moses and Aaron fell through unbelief (v. 12) and Moses is compelled to give up his place of leadership and is not allowed to enter the land of promise though graciously granted a view of it, (Deut. 3:23-26; 32:49, 50; 34:4). Moses "spoke unadvisedly with his lips." Moses had also to suffer for Israel.

IV. The chief points. There are three great teachings in this lesson. The wrong of having a provoked spirit, one contrary to that of the God of Mercy and Grace. It is hard to learn that God is hindered by those who profess to be his servants but who manifest such a spirit. Again God must be represented, glorified, by those who profess to be his servants. To let our methods, our personality or our ideals come between man and God invokes his jealousy. And lastly, the measure of privilege is the measure of responsibility and understanding.